
THE

Infatuated FACTION,

Dedicated to the

Bedlamitish High-Flyers

OF

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

INFORMED ACTION

Dedicated to the
Baltimore High School

GRATIA HALL, MD.

T H E
Infatuated FACTION,

Dedicated to the
Bedlamitish High - Flyers
O F
GREAT BRITAIN,
I N
CHURCH and STATE.

To which is added the Instructions of the Citizens of *London* to their Representatives in *Parliament*.

*Why do the Heathen Rage,—
O Foolish Jacobites, what hath bewitch'd you?*

L O N D O N :

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INSTRUMENT FACTORY

Dedicated to the

Belmontville High - Flyers

OF

GREY BRYNN

IN

CHURCH and STATE

To which is added the following - in the list
of the names of the members of the church
and state.

THE CHURCH OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

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Printed by



THE
Infatuated FACTION,



Dedicated to the
Bedlamitish High-Flyers
 OF
 GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

IN the Time of the Trustees, for
 the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*,
 The following Story made a
 great Noise in the City of *Dublin*.
 A Popish Priest endeavouring to per-
 vert Mrs. *Alcock*;
 And finding his Arguments were of no
 Weight, Was

1770

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Was obliged to have Recourse to *Tricks* and *Artifice*.

There is a sort of Fruit, called the Bloody Pear, whose Juice is of a deep Red :

Father *Ignatius*, having procured one of 'em, comes again to seduce the unwary Gentlewoman ;

And the better to cloak his Design, he used several fresh Arguments,

Which, by the Way, proved of as little Validity as the former ;

At last,

With a Counterfeit Zeal and stern Countenance, he addresses her in the following Manner.

I find, *Daughter*, that nothing less than a *Miracle* will convince you ;

Look you, says he, *this Pear*, (pulling it out of his Pocket,) *bleeds for your Sins*,

And was sent by the Vicar of Christ to work your Conversion.

Then cutting the Fruit, he squeezed out the crimson Liquor, which the innocent Gentlewoman imagin'd was Blood.

Thus this impious *Arch-Jesuit*, accomplished by Fraud, what he could not effect by Plain-dealing.

And the next *Sunday* that ensued,

Mrs. Alcock was admitted a Member of the Church of Rome.

And

And made her Publick Recantation in
the Mafs-House in *Cook-street*.

But this is not all.

In three or four Days ſhe took a walk in
Palmer's Town Garden ;

And coming to the Tree, which produc'd
the *Bloody-Pears*,

Her Curioſity lead her to pull one of 'em ;
By which,

She quickly perceived the Cheat,

And discover'd that her *Father-Confefſor*
was an Impoſtor, and little inferior to the
Devil, his Maſter.

And yet,

By a *Nefcio quo Fato*, ſhe adheres to the
Principles of the *Papiſts*, nor can the moſt
powerful Arguments reclaim her.

This puts me in Mind of the People of
England,

Such of 'em I mean,

Who being infatuated with the Breath
of the Clergy,

(The *Jacobite* Gentlemen in Maſque-
rade,)

And placing an implicit Faith in the
Doctor's *ipſe dixit*,

Are continually roaring out, *Divine*,
Unalienable, *Indefeazible*, *Hereditary*-
Right.

And tho' they perceive their Error, will
not turn from it.

Now,

To undeceive the Ignorant, and restore
the Credulous to their Senses,

(Provided they are not as obstinate as
Mrs. Alcock.)

I shall plainly shew them the Danger
which attends the Practice of those Poison-
ous Notions which they've imbibed,

And will also detect the Falsity of this
High-Flying Doctrine;

Which,

Tho' it may seem to look strait upon *En-
gland*, squints altogether upon the *Pre-
tender*,

And if I am not mistaken,

Is calculated for the Meridian of *Bar le
Duc*.

In the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign
of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*,

An Act passed the Royal Assent: En-
titled,

*An Act for the better securing her Maje-
sty's Person and Government, and of
the Succession of the Crown in the Pro-
testant Line :*

By which, among other Things, is is
Enacted,

' That if any Person or Persons, from and
' after the 25th Day of *March*, 1706, shall
' maliciously, advisedly, and directly, by
Writing

' Writing or Printing, declare, maintain,
 ' and affirm, that our Sovereign Lady the
 ' Queen, that now is, is not the Lawful or
 ' Rightful Queen of these Realms; or that
 ' the pretended Prince of *Wales*, who now
 ' styles himself King of *England*, by the
 ' Name of *James* the Third, hath any Right
 ' or Title to the Crown of these Realms, or
 ' that any other Person or Persons hath, or
 ' have any Right or Title to the same,
 ' otherwise than according to an Act of
 ' Parliament made in the First Year of their
 ' late Majesties King *William* and Queen
 ' *Mary*, Entitled, *An Act, declaring the Rights*
 ' *and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the*
 ' *Succession of the Crown*; and one other Act
 ' made in the Twelfth Year of his said late
 ' Majesty King *William* the Third, Enti-
 ' tled, *An Act, for the farther Limitation of*
 ' *the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and*
 ' *Liberties of the Subject*:

' Or that the Kings or Queens of *England*,
 ' with and by the Authority of the Parlia-
 ' ment of *England*, are not able to make
 ' Laws or Statutes of sufficient Force or
 ' Validity, to Limit and Bind the Crown
 ' of this Realm, and the Descent, Limita-
 ' tion and Inheritance, or Government thereof;
 ' (mind that I pray ye) such Person or Per-
 ' sons shall be guilty of High-Treason, and
 ' being thereof convicted and attainted, ac-
 ' cording to the Laws and Statutes of this
 B Realm;

‘ Realm, shall be deemed and adjudged
 ‘ Traytors, and shall suffer Pains of Death,
 ‘ and all Losses and Forfeitures, as in Cases
 ‘ of High-Treason.

‘ And if any Person or Persons shall,
 ‘ from and after the said Twenty Fifth Day
 ‘ of *March*, maliciously and directly, by
 ‘ Preaching, Teaching, advised Speaking,
 ‘ declare, maintain, and affirm, as in man-
 ‘ ner aforesaid ; (*take Notice of this ye High-*
 ‘ *Flyers*) every such Person or Persons, be-
 ‘ ing thereof Lawfully Convicted, shall in-
 ‘ cur the Danger and Penalty of *Premu-*
 ‘ *nire*.

Now, lest some People may raise an Ob-
 jection, and say,

This *Act* relates only to *England*, and
 does not affect *Scotland* ;

I shall remove this *Stumbling-Block* out of
 their Way,

By shewing them,

That the Provisions made in the above-
 mention’d *Act*,

Are extended throughout the whole
 Kingdom, by an *Act* of Parliament since
 the *Union*, made in the Sixth Year of our
 late Sovereign Queen *Anne*,

Entitled,

*An Act for the Security of Her Majesties
 Person and Government, and of the Succession
 of the Crown of Great Britain, in the Prote-*
stant Line.

Which

Which is in effect,

A Repetition of the former Act, with proper Alterations for that Purpose.

‘ So that throughout *Great Britain*, this
 ‘ Act has made it *High-Treason* for any Per-
 ‘ son maliciously, advisedly, and directly,
 ‘ by Writing or Printing, to maintain and
 ‘ affirm that the pretended Prince of *Wales*,
 ‘ who now stiles himself King of *Great*
 ‘ *Britain*, or King of *England*, by the Name
 ‘ of *James* the Third, or King of *Scotland*,
 ‘ by the Name of *James* the Eighth, hath
 ‘ any Right or Title to the Crown of these
 ‘ Realms, or that any other Person or Per-
 ‘ sons, hath, or have any Right or Title to
 ‘ the same, otherwise than according to an
 ‘ Act of Parliament made in *England*, in the
 ‘ First Year of the Reign of their late Ma-
 ‘ jesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, en-
 ‘ titled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Li-*
 ‘ *berties of the Subject, and settling the Suc-*
 ‘ *cession of the Crown*, and one other Act made
 ‘ in *England*, in the Twelfth Year of the
 ‘ Reign of his said late Majesty King *Wil-*
 ‘ *liam* the Third, entitled, *An Act for the*
 ‘ *further Limitation of the Crown, and better*
 ‘ *Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Sub-*
 ‘ *ject*, and the Acts made in *England* and
 ‘ *Scotland*, mutually for the Union of the
 ‘ Two Kingdoms; or that the Kings or
 ‘ Queens of this Realm, with and by the
 ‘ Authority of Parliament, are not able to

make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity, to limit and bind the Crown, and the Descent, Limitation, Inheritance, and Government thereof, every such Person or Persons shall be guilty of *High-Treason*; and if any Person or Persons shall maliciously and directly, by Preaching, Teaching, or advised Speaking, declare, maintain, and affirm, as aforesaid, such Person or Persons shall incur the Penalty of *Premunire*.

From hence we may safely conclude,
That *Unalienable, Indefeasible*, and such like hard Words;

Together with the Notions of *Hereditary-Right*,

[Except that of the Heirs of the Body of the late Illustrious Princess *Sophia*, being Protestants,]

Are now at an End:

And the numerous Train of Popish Princes of the Blood, and next in Descent to Her late Majesty,

Are wholly excluded and cut off from the Crown of *Great Britain*,

Nor is it material whose Son the Pretender is,

Since he is attainted of *High-Treason*, and debarr'd from the Succession, by several Acts of Parliament.

Now, that we ought to square our Obedience by the Statutes of the Realm,

Of which, I hope, you'll allow these to be part,

Take the Authority of that good and pious Man, the late Arch-Bishop of York ;

And, by the By, I believe you will own he was not a Whig.

His Words are,

' The Laws of each Kingdom, are the Measure of the Subjects *Obedience*.

Which Words are a plain Indication of an honest Patriot, and blew up at once all *Jacobite* Hopes.

If, in a Natural Body, the Constitution may be changed, for the Recovery, or Preservation of Health ;

I hope the like may be allow'd in the Body-Politick, where the Safety and Wellfare of the whole Community is concern'd.

And let me tell you,

If the Matter be rightly consider'd,

'Tis the Happiest Alteration, that ever was made in any Part of *Great Britain* ;

And without Quibling, may truly be call'd a *Royal Exchange*.

Nor, is it unreasonable, that we should limit and settle our own Kingdom,

Who have taken upon us to Circumscribe, Settle, and Establish the Kingdoms of others :

Let the Monarchy of *Spain* and *Sardinia* be Witnesses,

But after all,

If you dislike these Proceedings,

And

And are resolved to become a Martyr
for the *Fugitive Hero*, the young Chevalier,
You may begin as soon as you please ;

Yet, I dare venture to affirm,

That neither of the *Harry's* (the *Lord* or
the *Doctor*) as well as they love him,

Will expose their Necks any more to
the *Ax* or the *Halter*, or do any thing for
him, which may hasten their *Exit*,

If they can but come off with what they
have already committed.

Listen to my Tale ;

At a Hearing between two Country Gen-
tlemen, before the Lord Chancellor,

The Council for the Plaintiff moved;
that a *Dog-Kennel*, which very much an-
noyed his Client, might be pulled down,
and full Satisfaction should be made for the
same:

To this, the Council for the Defendant
readily agreed, and so there was an End of
the Law-Suit.

But what was the Consequence, think
you ?

Why truly, He, who had been the De-
fendant, having obtained what he demand-
ed,

Pulls down part of the Dog-Kennel,
and builds up a new one twelve Yards
nearer ;

Which

Which was more convenient for himself,
but proved twice as offensive to his Neighbour.

This is not unlike the Business of *Dunkirk*;

For which, some of our Politicians gave
an Equivalent:

But by the Instructions they sent, for
Treating on that Affair,

I doubt they've discovered their Ignorance,
or something worse,

In giving Room to the *French* for building
a much stronger Fortification and Harbour
at *Mardyke*;

Which is more advantagious to them,
but may prove a greater Annoyance to us,
than *Dunkirk*.

I believe every true *Briton* will conclude,
that we have made an ill Bargain,

In giving back *Lisle*, and some other
Towns we had taken, for that which has
drawn us into a Snare.

Whoever they were that advised it,

'Tis pity but they were branded with indelible
Marks of Infamy,

And their Names plac'd the foremost in
the black Records of Time.

Good God !

That *He* should be admitted a Member
of Senate, who cannot, or would not,
comprehend the Extent of the Word
Dicta,

Or

Or make a Distinction between it and
Alia.

The Common Observation is verifi-
fy'd, *viz.*

That though we are too hard for our
Foes in the Field,

They are sure to over-reach us in the
Cabinet :

And what may be the Reason I know
not,

At least I will not declare it ;

But this I will say,

That though the *French* Gold has almost
irresistible Power,

Yet it did not prevail either at *Blenheim*
or *Rameillies* ;

In *Flanders*, or the Treaty of Peace at
Gertruydenbergh.

I heartily wish we had nothing else to ac-
count for, than the Mismanagement of
Dunkirk ;

For, as that does more immediately re-
late to our selves, we might the easier bear
with it :

But what will Posterity say,

Who when they have read the Glorious
Actions, Courage and Faithfulness of our
Ancestors,

Shall at last see in Capital Letters, How
we withdrew from our Allies, and left
them exposed to the Mercy of an Insulting
Enemy ?

It carries, methinks, such an ugly Countenance, that I know not what Name to give it ;

And I fear it will prove a Blot, too difficult to be wip'd out.

It may be, that the Ages to come may handle it gently, and consider it, as I think it is our first Fault of this Nature :

Or if they proceed more roughly,

They must allow it to be done by the Advice of a *Few*, and not look upon it as the Act and Deed of the whole Nation ;

Especially when they shall find

The many Protests that have been enter'd against it.

But suppose they should prove so good-natur'd to pass by our Behaviour at *Cambrésis*,

Yet where shall we find an Excuse for abandoning the Distress'd *Catalonians* ? That Remnant of Brave and Unhappy People,

Who chose rather to perish, than fly from their Trust, or give up their Liberty ;

Preferring a Glorious Death, before an Inglorious Slavery.

At whose Instigation did they take Arms ?

Did we not request and invite them to it ?

Did they not receive us, and fight for us ?

I am sure they never forsook us,

But shew'd themselves zealous, faithful and true.

And what have we done in return for this ?

We, like ungenerous People, left them to shift for themselves, surrounded with the Armies of Two Kingdoms;

And let 'em become a Sacrifice to the Rage and Vengeance of an incens'd Monarch.

O Ingratitude ! Ingratitude ! never to be forgotten !

Hide therefore your Faces for Shame, ye, who might have prevented their Ruin, and did not :

Talk not how slippery the *Bona fide* of a certain Person has been, since ye have manifested the Instability of your own.

Did the *French* King ever abandon his Confederates ?

Did he desert the *Catalonians*, when they fought for him ?

No, no :

He did not desist from Treating, till he had made sufficient Provision for them :

Not a Man of them was hurt, not a Soul given up for a Victim ;

There was not an Inch of their Rights or Liberties infringed or diminish'd.

This was an Action worthy of Glory, which *Great Britain* might have excell'd, if She had pleased ;

For, one Word from Her Mouth, would have done more than *France* ever did for them.

Ye had the Sword of God in your Hands,
A

A Sword which was drawn in a just Cause, *pro Aris & Focis*, for your Religion and Country ;

A Sword which for a Series of Ten Years successively

Conquer'd, took, or put to Flight, whatever did dare to oppose it.

But ! — It is Sheathed.

And since the Conditions ye made for yourselves, as well as for us,

Were not so honourable, as we might with Justice and Reason expect ;

How could it be thought ye would make a tolerable Provision for Strangers ? .

Instructions by the Citizens of London to their Representatives for the ensuing Parliament, from the Original Draught.

WE the Citizens of *London*, who have cheerfully elected you to represent us in Parliament, and thereby committed to your Trust, the Safety, Liberty, Property, and Privileges of us and our Posterity, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint you, what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the great Confidence we repose in you, and what we take to be your Duty, as our Representatives.

1. We desire and expect, that you will enquire by whose Counsels it was, that after God had blessed the Arms of her late

Majesty and her Allies with a train of unparallel'd Successes, she was prevailed upon, contrary to the Grand Alliance, and her repeated Promises from the Throne to both Houses, to send to, or receive Managers from *France*, to treat Separately of a Peace, without the Knowledge or Consent of our Allies.

2. By whose Advice the Emperor's Minister, the Count *de Gallas*, was discharg'd the Court, for resenting and opposing those separate Negotiations, contrary not only to the Grand Alliance, but to the Queen's particular Assurances to his Master.

* 3. By whose Advice the Whig-Ministry and Parliament, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, were turned off, contrary to the Assurances which her Majesty had given to her Allies, as well as to some of the chief Citizens of *London*, Directors of the Bank of *England*, &c. who honestly told her Majesty, that it would sink the Publick Credit, as it actually did.

4. By whose Advice his Majesty's Memorial, deliver'd by his Minister the Baron *de Bothmar*, against those clandestine and separate Negotiations, was disregarded, and the said Minister affronted.

* 5. By whose Advice and Management our Confederates were condemned without a Hearing, and their Memorials on that account disregarded.

6. By

6. By whose Advice and Management her Majesty was prevailed upon to come to a Cessation of Arms with our common Enemy, and then so surprisngly to withdraw our Troops from those of the Allies, which was attended with such dismal Consequences.

7. By whose Advice and Management all that we had gained by a profusion of Blood and Treasure, in a glorious and successful War, was thrown up, just as we were seizing the Prize of our Conquest, and a free-born People brought within the View of Slavery-

8. By whose Advice and Management our Constitution was struck at, by creating Twelve new Lords at once, to carry a Vote in the Upper-House.

9. By whose Advice it was, that the Treaty with the *Dutch*, for settling our common Barrier in the *Netherlands*, and making them Guarantees for the Protestant Succession, was enervated, and a new Treaty, which weaken'd both Securities, made in its Place.

10. By whose Advice and Management we were mocked with Assurances of being free from Danger of the neighbouring Forts of *Dunkirk*; and whether the late Ministry, or any of them, did agree, that the *French* King should make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, as part of the Equivalent for demolishing

demolishing the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

11. By whose Advice and Management the best Branches of our Trade were exchange'd for Chimera's, and the Ruin of the whole endanger'd by a vile Treaty of Commerce with *France*.

12. How the Expedition to *Canada* came to miscarry; and by whose Advice her Majesty, contrary to her Proclamations published in *New-England*, &c. for encouraging that Expedition, came to allow the *French* to keep their Interest in *Canada*, to sell that in *Newfoundland*, and to settle on *Cape Breton*, to the great Detriment of our Fishing-Trade, and to the manifest Danger of all our Plantations in *North-America*.

13. By whose Advice it was that the Confederates were refus'd to be invited to be Guarantees to the Protestant Succession, tho' her Majesty had promis'd it in her Answer to the Address of both Houses, in 1708.

14. By whose Advice it was, that his now Royal Highness, *George*, Prince of *Wales*, was deny'd the Liberty to come, and take his Place in Parliament, when the Presence of one of the Illustrious Family of *Hanover* was so absolutely necessary to quiet the Minds of the People, and to secure us from the just Apprehensions we had of Danger from the Pretender.

15. By

15. By whose Advice it was, That His Majesty's Minister, Baron *Schutz*, was discharg'd the Court, because he demanded the Writ.

16. By whose Advice Sir *Patrick Lawless*, the Pretender's Agent or Envoy, was entertained at Court at the same time, and honourably convey'd beyond Sea, soon after it was complained of in Parliament.

17. By whose Advice and Management our Holy Church was in Danger of being given up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the Way prepared for the Pretender.

18. By whose Advice the Jacobite Clans in *Scotland* were armed and kept in Pay, and that Levies of Men for the Pretender in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* were so long connived at?

19. By whose Management it was that the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom are brought under the greatest Difficulties, as well in Respect of our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which have been much increased since the last War, as His Majesty has been graciously pleased to inform us, in His Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

20. We also desire and expect that you concur in demanding an Account how the Money rais'd by Parliament, has been expended since the Change of the Ministry, 1710.

21. That you not only concur in such Enquiries, but also in a Parliamentary Way to bring such to Justice as shall be found guilty of those Mismanagements; this being a Duty owing to our selves, as well as our Confederates, and indispensably necessary for retrieving the Honour of the Nation, and restoring

a due Confidence and Harmony amongst all the Allies.

22. * That you concur in making such Laws as shall be thought further Necessary to secure His Majesty's Possession, and the Succession of His Royal Posterity, against all Pretenders, and such Maxims and Doctrines as have been advanced by any of our Clergy, or others, for supporting the pretended Claim of Indefeasible Hereditary-Right.

23. That you concur in making such Laws as shall be thought necessary for the further Security of the Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as they are severally by Law Established; and for Suppressing those Groundless and Seditious Clamours of the *Church of England* being in Danger under His Majesty's Administration.

24. That you concur in giving the King such Aids, as shall be thought necessary for enabling His Majesty to Defend the Nation, to Support and Retrieve our Trade, and to Keep the Ballance of *Europe*, which is threatened with a new War, by the Intrigues of the Common Enemy.

25. And lastly, We desire and expect that you concur in such Laws as shall be thought Necessary for uniting His Majesty's Protestant Subjects, and particularly for making the Tolleration allowed to Protestant Dissenters inviolable, and to ease them of the Hardships they have been brought under by Men of Arbitrary Principles and Restless Passions, because of their firm Adherence to the Civil Liberties of the Nation, and especially to the Protestant Succession, when it was most in Danger.